Criteria to determine the extent of poverty in the country

741}. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAM-ME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria at present adopted by Government in determining the extent of povert in the country ;

(b) since when the present system is in vogue and details of people below poverty as a result thereof ; and

(c) what are the comparative merits and demerits of the criteria of hunger, fcodsharing and calorie consumption in determining the poverty of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRI-DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The extent of poverty in the country at pr sent is determined on the basis of a poverty cut off point which is a poverty line expressed in terms of per capita monthly expenditure of Rs 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56. -64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. This poverty line was anchored in a calorie norm of 2400 per capita daily in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The poverty line is updated for change in prices.

(b) The present method was adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The percentage of population living below poverty line in 1987-88 as estimated by the Planning Commission are 33.4 per cent in rural areas, 20.1 per cent in urban areas and 29.9 per cent at all-India level. The Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor has estimated the percentage of people below the poverty line in 1987-88 at 39.05 per cent in rural areas. 40.12 per cent in urban areas and 39.34 per cent all-India level.

(c) Hunger criterion can be used to estimate the number of people who do not get adequate food according to their own perceptions, Thus, the criterion introduces a subjective element. Also "poverty' indicates a concept of deprivation which is wider then "hunger" alone. Food share criterion would measure poverty in terms of percentage of the family budget aspect on food. But in recent years changes in the pattern of family budget have beer such that this criterion would not give a consistent picture of poverty. Calorie norm alone cannot be taken as a criterion for poverty for similai reasons of changes in consumption preferences. Therefore income or expenditure criterion is still considered to be the best.

Development of rural and trib 1 areas in Gujarat

7430. SHRI S. AUSTIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any special scheme for the development of backward rural and tribal areas in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount allocated for the development of these areas during each of the last three years ; and

(d) the number of persons in Gujarat State benefited therefrom category-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRI-DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) Information in regard to Plan Schemes which contribute to the development of backward, rural and tribal areas of Gujarat is given in statement I attached *(See* below).

(d) Estimates of bsaeSciaries under these schemes is available

only for certain schemes. The available information is given in Statement II attached.

Statement-I

Approval outlay under schemes benefitting backward rural and tribal areas of Gujarat

(Rs. lakhs)

	Scheme	Approved outlay		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Book bank for students studying in medical and Engg. colleges	3.75	1.75	1.75
2.	Construction of Govt. hostel for boys	16.00	50.00	45.00
3.	Construction of Govt. hostel for girls	14.00	50.00	30.00
4.	Ashram Schools	50.00	16.00	20.00
5.	Pre Exams Training Centre	12.50	6.00	15.00
6.	Training Complex at 6 nagar	3.10	2.00	2.00
7.	Tribal Research Training Institute	17.20	9.30	9.30
8.	Construction of G·I.A· hostels for boys	10.50	0.00	5.00
9·	Construction of G.I.A. hostels for girls	9.00	0.00	9.00
10.	Govt· of India scholarship for post SSC students	650.00	700.00	750.00
11.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	317.00	0.00	100.00
12·	Rural Water Supply Programme	5411	15621	16781
13·	Rural sanitation Programme	300	300	400
14.	Integrated Rural Dev. Programme (IRDP)	1300	1300	1739
15·	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	1780	1780	2391
16.	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	3120	2750	1714
17.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	373	373	559

@Includes Rs, 10000 lakhs for A·P. 1993-94 and Rs. 10200 lakhs for A.P. 1994-95 outside MNP for a project of laying pipeline for Saurashtra and Kutch Region.

Statement-II

Number of beneficiaries under schemes benefitting backward, rural and tribal areas of Gujarat

	Scheme	Unit	Number of beneficiaries		
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Integrated Rural Dev. Programme (IRDP) Families assisted	Nos.	61842	70101 (upto Feb. 94)	N.A.
2.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) Employment generated	Lakh mandays	235.03	169.95 (upto Feb. 94)	N.A.

N.A. : Not available.